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Bruce K. CoxGovernment Affairs Vice President

NAH - 6 1997

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March 6, 1997

Mr. William F. Caton Acting Secretary Federal Communications Commission 1919 M Street, NW, Room 222 Washington, D. C. 20554

MAR - 6 1997

Sec. 18 59 1862;

Re: Ex Parte - CC Docket 96-45 and CC Docket 96-262

Dear Mr. Caton:

On Thursday, March 6, 1997, Mr. J. Lubin and I met with Mr. J. Atkinson and Mr. P. Degraba, of the Common Carrier Bureau, to discuss AT&T's views and previously stated positions in the above referenced proceedings. The attachments were used as the basis of the discussion.

In accordance with Section 1.1206(a)(1) of the Commission's Rules, two (2) copies of this Notice are being filed with the Secretary of the FCC.

Sincerely, Such Cop

Attachments

(

cc: Mr. Atkinson

Mr. Degraba

UNIVERSAL SERVICE

Universal Service Principles (Section 254)

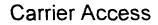
- Universal service subsidies should be based on same TELRIC standard as unbundled network elements
- All telecommunications service providers contribute to universal service support in an equitable and nondiscriminatory manner
- Universal service support should be explicit and sufficient for intended purpose
- Any carrier designated as eligible would be entitled to universal service support
 - Competitive LECs (CLECs) who buy/lease unbundled network elements from Incumbent LECs (ILECs) should be eligible

USE LARGE LEC ACCESS RATES AS BENCHMARKS FOR SETTING RATES FOR SMALL RURAL CARRIERS

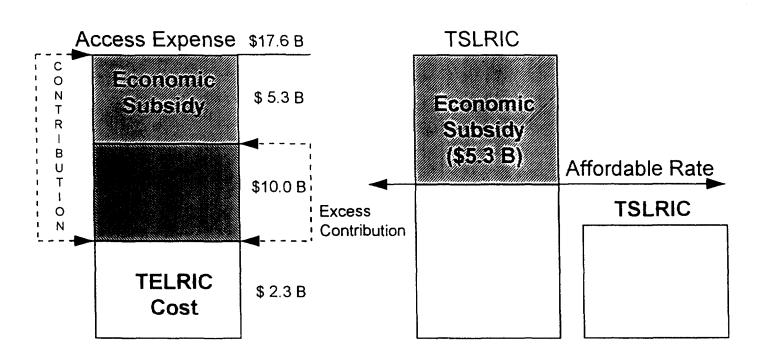
When calculating the new universal service fund for small rural LECs...

- Access rates should be based on the rates of the large company in the state or region
- Any incremental subsidy required to meet the rural carrier's revenue needs should be provided through the new NUSF mechanism
- Subsidy need not be portable in small rural company territory initially

Paradigm Change



Basic Local Service (End User)



Zone 1

Zone N

Summary of Results (Hatfield Estimates)

		RBOC	Large LECs	<u>Total</u>	Small Rural LECs	
	Access Difference					
-	Current Access ø Rate per min.	2.70 cents	4.41 cents	3.06 cents	6.00 cents+	
	TELRIC Access Rate per min.	.40 cents	.40 cents	.40 cents	.40 cents	
3	Access Contribution: (L1 - L2) X min.	Billions \$10.21	Billions \$4.81	Billions \$15. 02	Billions	
Economic Subsidy						
4	National Fund	\$1.84	\$ 1.49	\$3.33	\$1.82 *	
5	State Fund	\$0.95	\$0.84	\$1.79		
6	Lifeline	\$0.12	\$0.02	\$0.14		
7	Subtotal ** (L4+L5+L6)	\$2.91	\$2.35	\$5.26	\$1.82	
8	Excess Contribution*** (L3-L7)	\$7.30	\$2.46	\$ 9. 7 6	0	

ø This represents the average interstate/intrastate access rate.

^{*} This includes the current HCF for small rural LECs.

^{**} Schools/Libraries would require additional funds to the USF.

^{***} This could be partly offset by applying TELRIC access prices to ESP.

ACCESS REFORM

REALLOCATION:
RETAIL EXPENSE
GSF and COMPUTER RELATED EXPENSES \$ 124 million
REMOVING THE SLC CAP:
CCL REDUCTION\$ 640 million
COST OF CAPITAL ADJUSTMENTS:
AT 11.25%
AT 10.00%\$ 1900 million
PRODUCTIVITY FACTOR:
INCREASE X-FACTOR TO 9.0%
EQUAL ACCESS AND NETWORK RECONFIGURATION \$ 110 million

IMPACT OF ACCESS/UNIVERSAL SERVICE REFORM

	Subscriber Line Charges		Carrier Charges	USF	Customer
	Residential	Business			
Access Impacts	Primary 2nd	Single Multi	Per Line Usage	Impact	<u>Impact</u>

- I. LEVEL:
- 1.-Business as usual
- 2. Overearnings
- 3. X Factor Adj.
- 4. EANR
- 5. GSF (billing)

II. STRUCTURE:

- 1. SLC
- 2. Per Line to Carrier
- 3. Retail Exp. Reallocation

III. USF:

- 1. Large LECs
- 2. Rural LECs
 - A. LTS
 - B. Dem
 - C. High Cost
 - D. Other
- 3. School/Lib
- 4. Rural Healthcare
- 5. Lifeline
- 6. TOTAL
- IV. OVERALL STIMULATION
- IV. TOTAL